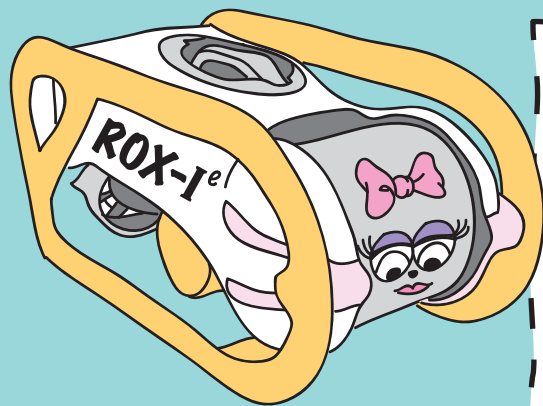




Maritime Mobile Activity



Vessel Vocab

Maritime Archaeology – A discipline that studies human interaction with the sea, lakes and rivers through the study of vessels, shore side facilities, cargoes, and human remains.

Schooner – A large ship with three to seven masts.

Steamer – A ship propelled by steam power.

Freighter – A large ship powered by steam and made to carry bulk cargoes.

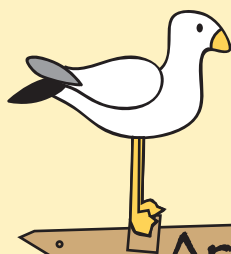
Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) – Robots used by archaeologists to collect information about a shipwreck.

SCUBA – Self Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus; equipment used by divers for breathing under water.

Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary is an important location for maritime archaeologists. Archaeologists from all over the world come to study the shipwrecks in the Great Lakes, especially the shipwreck sites in Thunder Bay. Nearly 200 shipwrecks in and around Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary makes it a very historically significant place. The shipwrecks in Thunder Bay are representative of every type of vessel that sailed on the Great Lakes during the “Shipwreck Century” from 1825-1925, which includes **schooners**, **steamers**, and **freighters**.

How do **maritime archaeologists** study shipwreck sites? SCUBA divers dive down to the wreck to observe and record what they see. When archaeologists study a site they carefully document the shipwreck and its artifacts. They take many measurements, make drawings, and take pictures and video of the site. Sometimes when a site is very deep or archaeologists can't spend as long on a site, they use **remotely operated vehicles (ROVs)** to take pictures and video for them. ROVs are a useful way to document a shipwreck site because they don't need air like **SCUBA** divers, so they can stay on the bottom for a very long time.





Arti-FACTS

Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary is the only freshwater sanctuary in the National Marine Sanctuary System. The sanctuary is also one of only two National Marine Sanctuaries that focus entirely on cultural heritage resources (things that relate to the history of people). The other site is the USS Monitor National Marine Sanctuary off the coast of North Carolina.

Activity

In this activity, you will be creating a maritime mobile. Maritime archaeology uses many different techniques to study shipwrecks. SCUBA diving and ROVs (remotely operated vehicles) are a few ways in which underwater archaeologists can explore and document shipwreck sites. Look for these images as you create your mobile.

Materials

- Plastic straws or wooden dowels
- Paper clips (chain) or yarn (rigging)
- Thunder Bay Images copy
- Crayons, colored pencils, markers, etc.
- Hole punch
- Scissors

Shipwreck Challenge

Visit the National Marine Sanctuary website and make another mobile of your own. Draw pictures of some of the things you learned about other National Marine Sanctuaries for your mobile. How are other sanctuaries different than Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary?

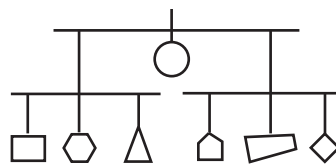
Figure
It Out

With
Inspector
Perry
Mussel



Crew Commands

1. Color and cut out your Thunder Bay images.
2. Punch a hole in the top of your mobile pieces.
3. If you are using paperclips, string the paperclips together to form chains like the anchor chains of a ship. Each chain should have 7 or less paperclips. Make 9 chains.
4. Hook your mobile pieces on one end of each chain.
5. You should have 2 chains left. Use these to connect the bottom two straws or dowels to the top straw or dowel.
6. Hang your mobile pieces on the straws or dowels. (see the mobile diagram below for help)
7. If you are using rigging (yarn), tie your pieces to the rigging and then to the straws or dowels. (see the mobile diagram)
8. Move your pieces around on the straw or dowel to balance out your mobile.
9. Save a paperclip or piece of yarn for the top to hang up your finished maritime mobile.
10. Hoist up your mobile and enjoy!



How and why might maritime archaeologists use ROVs to study shipwrecks?